

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVIII.—N^o 972.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1805.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two dollars per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

TAKE NOTICE.

A CHEAP bargain may be had of that convenient and well situated SEAT FOR WATER WORKS, with one hundred and five acres of first rate LAND, at the junction of the Town Fork and South Elkhorn, with a Hemp Mill, Orchards, and other convenient improvements thereon; for which cash, or land near Lexington will be preferred in payment, otherwise land in a good neighbourhood will be taken in exchange. For further particulars, enquire of Alexander Parker of Lexington, or of the subscriber on the premises.

John Calboon.

Dec. 31, 1804.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firms of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz, Seitz & Johnson, John A. Seitz & Co. John Jordan jun. John Jordan junior & Co. and John & William Jordan, are requested to come forward immediately and pay off their respective accounts to CURTIS FIELD, who is hereby duly authorized to receive the same. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured, that indulgence will not be given beyond the first of March, when suits will be indifferently instituted.

J. Jordan jr.

N. B.—T O B A G G O, HEMP, and HOGS' LARD, will be received at the market price, in payment.

J. J.

Lexington, January 28, 1805.

TO RENT.

THE ROOMS lately occupied as the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, consisting of a front room 17 by 23 well calculated for a

STORE.

And a back room 17 feet square for a counting room. The stand for business is equal to any in Lexington—having been occupied for 10 years as the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, has rendered it a place of great resort; possession can be had immediately: for terms apply to the Printer hereof.

N. B. A good dry cellar may be had with the above rooms if required.

MARCH TERM, 1805.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Fleming Circuit Court 1st. Joseph Smith, administrator of all and singular, the goods, chattles, rights and credits, that were of Robert Smith deceased, compl'ts.

vs.

Mary M'Kibbon, Hugh M'Kibbon, & Joseph M'Kibbon, executrix, and executors of the last will and testament of Joseph M'Kibbon dec. and Jacob Burke, John Mulberry, and Isaac Terhune, executors of the last will and testament of William Burk dec. def'ts.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Mary M'Kibbon, Hugh M'Kibbon, and Joseph M'Kibbon not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth.—On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of the next June Term, and answer the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed; and that a copy of this order be published in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks successively.

A Copy. Teste

Geo: W. Botts, D. C.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT I shall attend Floyd's Court, on the third Monday in May next, to have Commissioners appointed to divide the lands left by John Haydon dec. to his daughters; therefore request their several Husbands & Guardians to attend, if they wish to see the business done, as it will be sure to go on.

William Haydon, Ex'or.

March 26th, 1805.

Writing Paper,

For Sale by the Ream.

THOMAS WALLACE,

Has Imported from Philadelphia, and now opened at his store, opposite the court house, A Large and Elegant Assortment of Well Chosen

Merchandise,

Consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Iron Mongery, Cutlery & Saddlery, China, Queen's & Glass Wares.

All of which were bought unusually low, and will be sold at the most reduced prices, for CASH, HEMP, and Good Inspected CROP TOBACCO. For each of those articles of Produce, a part in Cash will be given.

Lexington, January 3, 1805.

Fresh Goods.

THE Subscriber has just imported and now opened, in the house lately occupied by William West esq. in Lexington, A large and general assortment of

Merchandise,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, HARD WARE, GROCERIES, QUEENS, GLASS, & CHINA WARES, BARIRON, C. STEEL, PENN. CASTINGS, ANVILS, VICES, MILL, CROSS CUT, & WHIP SAWS, WINES, JAMAICA SPIRITS, FRENCH BRANDY &c. &c.

Which will be sold on the Cheapest terms for CASH or Inspected Crop TOBACCO.

ELIJAH W. CRAIG.

Jan. 6, 1805.

Mrs. Beck

HAVING learned that her terms are not perfectly understood, with much deference, submits the following as an addition to those in circulation; viz. That Young Ladies may be instructed in Reading, Spelling, Writing, & Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, and Geography, Music, Dancing, Drawing and Embroidery; Ornamental Card Boxes; Fancy-Baskets, and Needle-Work; including board, beds, bedding &c. the use of Piano Forte, Globes, Oratory, and Maps, for two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, or, Reading, Spelling, Writing and Arithmetic; Grammar Composition, and Geography; with board, beds, and Globes &c. one hundred and fifty dollars: washing, books, and all school materials, are not in the estimate. Single branches of Education are specified in the former proposals, to which the public are respectfully referred; or to herself in Lexington for further particulars.

Mrs. Beck has an assortment of very excellent scarce books for children of all ages; conceiving parents might wish to purchase for domestic tuition, may be supplied, on the usual terms of Bookellers, at her school, the late residence of Mrs. January.

Lexington, Feb. 11, 1805.

N. B. No Lady to enter for less than six months, on the above mentioned terms.

WATKINS' INN.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, at the sign of the Green Tree, in that large and commodious brick house formerly occupied by Capt. Moses Hall, in Shelbyville. He is provided with a well chosen assortment of Liquors, and careful servants; and hopes from his attention to business, to be able to render satisfaction to those who may call upon him, and merit a liberal portion of public patronage.

Isaac Watkins.

Shelbyville, March 25, 1805.

The Co-Partnership of BANKS & OWINGS, IS this day by mutual consent dissolved.—Those indebted to that firm, will make payment to T. D. Owings or Samuel Downing; and all those having demands against said co-partnership, will apply for payment to said Owings & Downing.

Lexington, March 26, 1805.

Cuthbert Banks,

Thos. Deye Owings.

BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BROWN DYING.

I WILL color cotton and linen with a hot dye, which I will warrant to stand, or return the money, and on as reasonable terms as any dyer in Lexington. I will dye wool a deep blue at 1s. 6d. per pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD, At the sign of Dr. Franklin in the old court-house, corner of Main & Cross-streets, Lexington.

September 13th, 1803.

N. B. If you want to have your cotton coloured free from spots, try your cuts loose.

H. C.

HOG'S BRISTLES WANTED.

One billing and three pence per pound will be given in cash, for good, clean, well combed HOG'S BRISTLES, by the subscriber, at his shop at the corner of Main Cross street and Short street, Lexington; where he continues to carry on

BRUSH MAKING

in all its various branches. Any person may be supplied with all kinds of BRUSHES, either wholesale or retail, at a much lower price than any heretofore ever sold in Kentucky, and of a better quality than any brought from Philadelphia. He hopes it will be the study of every good citizen to encourage this manufacture. He still continues carrying on WINDSOR CHAIR & WHEEL making as usual.

ROBERT HOLMES.

Lexington, Dec. 4th, 1804.

A valuable tract of LAND for sale for Cash.

CONSISTING of 600 acres in the State of Ohio, situated on the Miami River; the land is of the first quality well timbered, a large bottom, on a fall water course called Wolf creek, that makes through the whole of it; the land is directly opposite the town of Dayton; the most remote corner not more than a mile and a half from the town; it will be laid off in tracts of 200 acres to suit the purchasers. For terms apply to Doct. James Welsh, of the town of Dayton, who is legally authorized to dispose of the said land—the title is indisputable.

TO RENT, The Store Room and front Cellar, opposite Mr. Bradford's.

VALUABLE FARMS, AND FARMING LAND FOR SALE.

ABOUT three thousand acres, contiguous to Springfield, (in the forks of Mad River) the county town of Champaign. This land is interspersed with wood and prairie—every part of it well watered with never failing springs; the prairies are rich and dry; the upland affords excellent timber. No part of the Miami purchase is better calculated for the purposes of farming and grazing—or is more healthy. Through the tract runs the eastern branch of Mad River; and a smaller stream called Beaver creek that empties into it, both affording excellent seats for mills, &c. There are several Farms on the land well fenced; with cabins and other improvements—a tannery and distillery.

ALSO, A tract of land containing about eleven hundred acres on the Ohio river, eight hundred acres of which is of the first quality bottom land—timber equal to any in the Western country—it extends upwards of two miles along the banks which were never known to be overflowed; it is an excellent spot for a town (which has been contemplated) and is no great distance from Lawrenceburgh.

The above tract adjoins Col. Chambers', and is not above twenty miles from Cincinnati by the nearest route.—There are several cabins and small farms on the tract; and abundance of sugar-camps contiguous.

The above lands will be sold reasonable for cash, or an extensive credit if required—for terms, or further particulars apply to

William Ruffin.

Cincinnati.

March 28, 1805.

Thomas Love,

AFTER an absence of nearly twelve months from his old stand in Frankfort, near the Ferry and Ware-house now informs his friends and the public that he has resumed his old place of

ENTERTAINMENT,

Where those that may please to call on him, may rely on meeting with every attention, both to themselves and their horses; that this country will afford—Private parties may have rooms undisturbed with the bustle of a Tavern; and gentlemen disposed to have private boarding, can be accommodated to their wishes.

Frankfort, Feb. 22, 1804.

FOR SALE 366 Acres of Land,

ON the Cumberland River near Eddyville, in the name of Francis Brooke.

1000 Acres one moiety of 2000 Acres on Highland Creek.

833 1-3 Acres, one moiety of 1666 2-3 Acres in the name of George Lewis, including Weedon's Lick.

910 Acres Ohio state, main Paint Creek, within 11 miles of Chillicothe.

These Lands will be sold low, & on long credit for the greater part of the purchase money.

Apply to CUTH. BANKS. LEXINGTON Oct. 8th, 1804.

Vendue Store.

IN order to facilitate the disposal of the Produce, Manufactures, &c. of this country, the subscriber will open a Store in Lexington, for receiving Produce and Merchandise, &c. for sale by Vendue.

The Produce of this country will, doubtless, at no very distant period, command a price in money. At first some difficulty will arise, but I am fully persuaded that in time, by perseverance the whole of the produce raised in the vicinity of this town, and on the Kentucky river, may be sold, either for cash in hand, or for approved endorsed notes.

A small commission will be charged, and in emergencies, money will be advanced on Goods or Produce.

If the plan meets with encouragement, there will be at least one sale every week. He will also buy and sell shares in the Kentucky Insurance Company, and other Securities, on commission.

Insurances will be effected at the Insurance Office, or by Private Underwriters, by

W. MACBEAN.

Lexington, 3d January, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Tract of Land; CONTAINING one hundred

and thirty-six acres, lying in Fayette County, five miles East of Lexington, and two miles above Bryan's Station, on the creek; being a part of Phillips's military survey: there is about thirty acres cleared, with some log cabins, and a never failing spring—An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to my Father, who lives adjoining the premises, or to the subscriber in Frankfort.

Jepthab Dudley.

MARCH 18, 1805.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

TO hire for a number of years, four or five NEGRO BOYS, from twelve to fifteen years of age, to be employed in a Tobacco Manufactory. For terms apply to the Printer hereof, or to

Peter J. Robert,

On main street, opposite the Bank. Lexington, March 20, 1805.

BROWN, HART & Co.

With to contract for A Quantity of POT-ASH, To be delivered monthly, for 12 months. 1st April, 1805.

THE HOLDERS

Of Lorenzo Dow's subscription papers, for printing the following works viz: the Opinion of Dow, on Religious Subjects, his Journal, and also his Address to the Rulers and Free men of America, are requested to forward their subscription papers to Nathaniel Prentiss in Lexington, who will forward the same to Abington, and in return receive the quantity of books subscribed for, and give notice of the same to the subscribers.

CASH WILL BE GIVEN

AS usual, for CHEESE, TALLOW, and WHISKEY, at BRIDLE's old stand—Opposite Lewis Sanders' store, and adjoining the Nail Factory Lexington.

THE person who borrowed my Steelyards

late in the fall, or early in the winter last, will please return them.

Will. Morison.

N. B. They weigh 215lb. which is marked on the Pea, and end of the Beam.

MARCH TERM, 1805. STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Fleming Circuit Court, 1st. Robert Gill Complainant,

vs.

James Morison, & Lewis Moore } Defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Lewis Moore not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth.—On motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the defendant Moore do appear here on the third day of the next June term, & answer the said complainant's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed; and that a copy of this order be published in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks successively.

A Copy. Teste

Geo: W. Botts, D. C.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, about 6 miles from Mann's Lick on the road to Lexington, about two weeks since, a dark bay, full blooded MARE, very likely, about 7 years old, about 15 hands high, with a long switch tail, heavy with foal, shod all round, no brand or natural mark, that is recollected. Any person delivering the above described mare to the subscriber in Lexington, and prosecuting the thief to conviction, shall receive the above reward, or for the mare only, ten dollars.

GEORGE ADAMS.

Lexington, Nov. 26th, 1804.

Americanus,

A LARGE JACK, WILL stand at my farm, one and a half miles from Lexington,

at eight dollars the season, cash, or four dollars the leap; which may be paid in hemp at four dollars, or pork at fifteen shillings per cwt. delivered in Lexington on or before the 1st day of January 1806.—Americanus will stand every other week at Col. Robert Sanders's, on Cain Run, eight miles from Lexington.—The usefulness of mules, the cheapness of raising, and the ready sale and high price which they command in the Southern States, will perhaps induce many of our horie breeders, to make trial of a few of their large coarse mares, as the size of mules principally fixes their value—a few years experience will point out which of the two animals, mules or horses are the most profitable to be raised.—In all cases notes will be required.

Robert Barr.

NOTICE.

DRS. S. BROWN, & E. WARFIELD, continue to practice

MEDICINE

In partnership, in Lexington and its vicinity; Dr. S. BROWN will continue his residence in the brick house adjoining Mr. William Leavy's Store—Dr. F. WARFIELD has removed to the large brick house formerly the property of Dr. F. Ridgely, and lately occupied by Mr. John W. Hunt.

April 4th, 1805.

TWO APPRENTICES

TO the Tobaccoist's business, are wanted immediately, by

Godfrey Bender,

High Street, Lexington.

Who has for sale a quantity of Manufactured Chewing TOBACCO, and SEGARS;

Also—Rappee, French Rappee, & Scotch-SNUFF, of superior quality.

tf MARCH 6, 1805

BLUE, RED AND GREEN DYING.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES to inform the public, that he continues to carry on the

Wheel-Wright Business,

and Blue Dying.

On high street at the sign of the spinning wheel; and will dye cotton, linen and wool with a warm dye, which he will warrant to stand equal to any blue in America. The deepest blue for 4/6 per lb. My token is I. C. stamped on tin. Any person willing to prove either of the colours will please to wash them, which will convince them it is a warm dye and will stand.

John Caldwell.

Lexington, 10th May, 1804.

PARIS, January 18.

Every thing concurs to render it probable, that we shall soon be able to announce the accession of his Imperial Highness Prince Joseph, brother of the Emperor, to the throne of Lombardy—[late the Cisalpine Republic.] The Emperor's journey to Italy will be connected with the new monarchy; and it is said his Holiness will on his return to Rome, perform the coronation of the new King of Lombardy.

The arrangements for a new organization of the Kingdom of Etruria, are not yet ripe for execution.

A division of the grenadiers and chasseurs of the Imperial Body Guards has marched to Lyons, from whence they proceed to Milan; whilst a detachment from the corps of Mamelukes is already gone.

There are now in this city, deputies from the Italian (Cisalpine) Republic, with instructions to offer the crown to Bonaparte, as King of Lombardy.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Bonaparte is on the point of again crossing the Alps; and to make another visit to Italy. Let Austria beware! She neglected this caution before the battle of Marengo, and she lost Italy. Bonaparte's Mamelukes and his guards have already left Paris, and are immediately to be followed by his Imperial Majesty. The elevation of his brother Joseph to the throne of Lombardy, which has been offered by a deputation from the Italian Republic, is alleged to be the sole cause of his journey—it is only one of the causes.—For some time past troops have been filing off from the Eastern and Southeastern parts of France to Italy;—it is even said, that the Italian detachments which formed part of the encampments at Boulogne and along the Western coast of France, have broken up, and returned to Italy, under the pretence that the cold weather was injurious to troops used to a warmer climate. The increase of the French troops in Italy, and the position they took along the Adriatic shore, and on the Neapolitan frontier, was supposed to be with a view of occupying Naples, and of defeating any attempts that might be made by the Russian troops in Corfu.—Whether Austria saw that so large a force could not be required to defeat the designs which the Russians in Corfu might entertain, or to overrun and occupy the whole kingdom of Naples, we know not, but she began to form a cordon upon her frontier from the Tyrol to Venice. She has alleged the epidemic distemper in Tuscany as the cause of this cordon—a pretence which does not deceive Bonaparte, who certainly perceives that so large a force can only be for the purpose of observation.—He has endeavored to quiet her apprehensions by an express condition that the new king of Lombardy shall renounce all claim to the succession to the imperial crown of France, and that the titles of emperor of France and king of Lombardy, shall never be united to the same person. But these assurances have not produced the effect of removing the apprehensions of Austria, or of inducing her to withdraw her cordon; she has recently increased it. Hence the altercation at the levee between Bonaparte and Count Cobentzel, to whom the former spoke in the language of insult and defiance.

The aggrandisement of his family, an aggrandisement for which they shall be indebted solely to him, is the vast object of his ambition.—To give his family a power and a consequence which none ever possessed before—to be emperor, reigning over dependent kings—Kings bearing his name, and created by himself, is the grand scheme and determination of his mind—Kings of Italy and of Holland, Switzerland, and of Spain, all stripped from the same tree, and planted in the different soils of Europe by himself.—The Pope is conveniently absent from Rome, and already do we hear it insinuated that his residence may be fixed elsewhere, by the intended changes in Italy. The kingdom of Etruria is sickly, and is hastening to its dissolution.—In this kingdom of Lombardy will be emerged the Republics of Liguria and Lucca, the kingdom of Etruria, and even the territories of the Church. Naples will be the last part of Italy seized and added to it. That such are Bonaparte's gigantic designs, seems to be suspected by Austria, and this is the motive of her having assembled

first instance, but to place himself at the head of his army, attack and break the Austrian cordon, which, by being too extended, is in no part very strong; which, not expecting immediate hostilities, has not collected sufficient ammunition, and other necessities, and thus drive the Austrians out of the Venetian territories, and secure the possession of them to France, that is to the kingdom of Lombardy—Bonaparte fees that war with Austria is inevitable, and his policy is always to strike the first blow.

February 9.

Private letters from Madrid of the 11th ult. mention the receipt of very unpleasant accounts from Mexico:—Some serious troubles had broken out there, and the inhabitants generally are represented as being extremely dissatisfied at the conduct of the present Viceroy. Since the cession of Louisiana to America, the people of Mexico have evinced a strong disposition to a like union with the United States, and the American government is accused of having sent emissaries to foment their existing discontent.

Mungo Park, the celebrated traveller, started from Portsmouth on Friday, in an armed vessel, for Africa, to pursue his researches in the interior of that continent.

BALTIMORE, April 4.

We learn from an authentic source, that our government received official notice, that our trade with the blacks of St. Domingo is absolutely prohibited, and that all neutral vessels bound to or from any port in their possession will be seized, and the crews tried under a military commission and executed. This intelligence may be relied upon. It will soon be in our power to state it more minutely.—United States Gazette.

Mr. Catchart, late Consul of the United States, to the Barbary Powers, has arrived, with his family in this city.

Nat. Intelligencer.

LATE FROM INDIA,

The supercargoes of the Indian men, arrived in town this morning, inform us, that general Lake, had lately obtained several brilliant victories over the Mahrattas. In one of the engagements Gen. Frazer lost his life. About the 15th December, information was received at Calcutta, that the Mahrattas, under Gen. Holkar, were completely surounded, and that the prowess of the English arms had become so successful as to promise a speedy termination to the war.

The details of these events are given in Calcutta papers, which remain on board these vessels.

In addition to, and corroborative of the above, we have been favored with the following extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability in India, to his friend in this city.

"CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

"For political matters I refer you to the papers, by which you will find, that we have had some desperate fighting in this Country, but I believe we have now got the better of all the native powers, who at one time were about to combine against us—Generals Lake, Wellesly, and Frazer, have behaved like Heroes and indeed so have all our troops.

"Holkar has given us much trouble, but he has met with such a check, in the last business, that he will never be able to do us much harm. I think we shall soon have a permanent peace, at least inasmuch as we shall have nothing to apprehend from the native powers, who now they are got under will be kept from rising again in any force.

"Marquis Wellesly have proved himself a clever fellow, in every sense of the word.—Had he not been our Gov. General, we should probably, have lost this country."

To shew the prosperity and rapid increase of the city of Philadelphia, there has been lately published in the papers of that city, an enumeration of the buildings for the last three years; by which it appears, that in the year 1802 there were 464 houses erected; in 1803 385, and in 1804 273, nearly all of brick.—During the same years, there were erected six buildings for worship; and a number of ware-houses, not included in the statement.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the different classes (which are taught in the Transylvania University will be opened for the summer session, on the first Monday of May.—The students are requested to be punctual in attending at the very commencement of the session.

January 20, 1805.

TAKEN up by Richard Haynie, in Clarke County, on 20th.

A Dark Bay Mare,

About fourteen hands high, with a small star in her forehead, no brands perceptible—appraised to five pounds ten shillings, and allowed to be eighteen years old. Appraised and posted before me

Samuel M. Kees Esquire,

JOHN DOWNING;

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to keep a house of ENTERTAINMENT,

in that commodious frame house, on Main Street, opposite the Court house, at the sign of

THE BUFFALO;

where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers, and others who may please to call on him, in the best manner. He is well provided with a variety of the best liquors; his Bedding and other accommodations will be furnished equal to any in the Western Country. His Stable is well supplied with Hay, Oats, and Corn, and his Office particularly attentive, and careful. Those who are so obliging as to call on him, may rest assured that they shall receive the greatest attention, and every exertion will be made to make their situation agreeable. Private parties may be accommodated with a room undisturbed by the bustle of a tavern.

Lexington, April 29.

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, on Monday, the 21st of this instant, [April] a

Negro Fellow, named MOSES, he is about 20 years of age, well made, and remarkable likely, of a yellow complexion, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has some scars on his head; very artful, and may perhaps change his apparel and name—but had on when he went away, a pair of leather or linsley breeches, a crimson red cloth coat, and a white linsley one over it—also took with him another suit of neat cotton cloths, striped with yellow and blue, and a new wool hat. He has a full face, and is fond of spiritous liquors. I will give Ten Dollars to any person who will apprehend and secure said fellow in any jail, so that I get him again, in this state, and it brought home, I will pay all reasonable charges—and if taken up out of this state, I will give Twenty Dollars, and pay all reasonable charges if brought home, to

Jecobiah Singleton, Woodford county, Kentucky.

THE POOR FARMER,

No. 6.

To FELIX GRUNDY Esquire.

LINCOLN COUNTY, April, 1805.

"Vaulting ambition doth o'erleap itself, And falls where it would mount."

"A good cause has every thing to fear from ignorance and wickedness, but nothing from knowledge and virtue."

SIR,

THE more I look into your late publication, and scrutinize the motives that must have dictated it, the more clearly do I perceive no kind of palliation for the charges that have been adduced against you; no subterfuge to protect you from the indignation of the public. On the contrary, I can discover nothing but a continued series of premeditated deception, wickedly calculated to mislead a generous people, whose unsuspecting temper and patient endurance, have bestowed on you more confidence than you ever merited.

Men, Sir, who set out wrong in the pursuit of an object, never end right. This has been Mr. Grundy's great fault. Conducted by a delusory ambition, far from the flowery paths of virtue, he finds himself surrounded by a wilderness of difficulties, whilst he wants the clue of Theseus, to get him out of the dilemma. To this cause are we to ascribe your address, without the sanction of a name, and the numerous misrepresentations which stamp its physiognomy, with a cold and callous indifference to truth. You have avoided the enunciation of the one, to escape the severity of direct criticism, and resorted to the most wretched and untenable logic in the other, to impose upon an enlightened public, for whom you ought to have had more respect. But Mr. Grundy is like every other unhappy being, tumbling from a towering eminence, into the abyss below him. Confused, desperate and undone, he catches at a straw, and throws himself upon the kindly aid of a feather.

If such be the disastrous history of Mr. Grundy's political career, when the season of youth, like the spring, usually unfolds the fruits of a guileless heart and generous temper, what a spectacle of moral degeneracy are we to behold, when old age shall have dried up the fountains of liberal sentiment and feeling. Tantalized by the recollection of having lighted the overtures of fortune, and the advantages of native talents, and corroded by an ardent ambition, which only expires with the extinction of life, a period at which most men are wont to get a holiday of repose, will be to him a season of painful regret and mental vacuity. The barren wild shall produce no flowers, of consolation, to allure the senses from the gloomy remembrance of a youth of folly and wickedness.

But, enough. I do not possess a sanguinary or unchristian temper.

ment. I wish Mr. Grundy more virtue, a conciliating repentance, and a better fate. The voice of the people, however, demands a scrupulous attention to justice, in all controversies, in which their happiness is involved. I shall, therefore, pursue your late address with such a commentary, as this great claim requires. If in the course of this development, I do not convict you before the public, of the most wretched and degrading dissimulation that ever was attempted on the people, I shall willingly acknowledge in the presence of the world, that you have suffered unmerited persecution from my pen.

Since my last letter, reflection and enquiry, have furnished me with additional means of bringing your system of imposition completely before the public. The more I look into that system, the worse it appears; and I sometimes doubt in my mind, whether Mr. Grundy can be more defective in the qualities of the head or the heart. The result of the enquiry, however, is, that he is very deficient in both. If, on the one hand we view him tracing out a series of puerile objections, on a subject that he does not comprehend, and rendering himself liable to the animadversions of the most common intellect for his blunders; he puts one in mind of the lubberly idiot, not able to keep himself out of harm's way. If on the other, we see him sedulously engaged in mingling the draught of delusion for the people, strained from the ingredients of malice and hypocrisy, under the sanctity of a pretended patriotism, the world can never assign to Mr. Grundy that moral excellence of the heart, which amidst all the defects of the understanding, composes the true dignity and worth of human nature.

I have heretofore, for the sake of exhibiting your arguments as untenable upon every principle of right reason, considered them as objections to the Bank, and not to the Insurance Company. But if we look at the act of incorporation, and contemplate it as relative alone to an Insurance Company, it will be found that every deduction you have been pleased to make from the constitution and bill of rights, has nothing whatever to do with the Bank, or Banking systems. The Bank is one thing, and the Insurance Company another. The act of incorporation relates to the last, and not to the first; but Mr. Grundy has made the first an object of his objection, and very sagaciously calls in the aid of a law to bear him out, which relates to the last. An ignorant Methodist preacher, would have adhered better to his text.

If this, Sir, be your mode of reasoning, I confess it has made no impression on my mind; because it wants the constituent principles of every kind of logic, except Mr. Grundy's logic, to wit, plain truth and fair deduction. Away then with your "impartial and awakening enquiry." Instead of impartiality, every line of your address is stamped with the image of deception and personal motive; and in place of arousing the people to a clear and correct view of the subject, you attempt to leave them enveloped in the night of error, where you are willing they should repose, whilst the hero of the plot acts his own part, behind the curtain, in his own way.

The privileges, Sir, of which you complain, relate, by law, to the Insurance Company, and not to the Bank. The summary mode of recovering debts, and the clause that prohibits the establishment of a similar Company, are all relative to the institution in its actual capacity of an Insurance Company. Point out any one clause in the act of incorporation, that inhibits the erection of Banking Companies in this country, if you can. State one single privilege that the law gives to the Lexington Bank, except the privilege of loaning their money at 6 per cent. and the summary mode of recovering debts. The first, Sir, will be a matter of difficulty, and if you consider the permission to loan money at 6 per cent. in the light of a privilege, it must be acknowledged, that the Legislature was very kind indeed, very patriotic truly, to grant a favour that every individual already possessed, and which required no kind of Legislative clemency to confirm. With respect to the mode of recovering debts, I have already shewn the expediency of the provision, and that it grew out of a constitutional act of incorporation.

But, Sir, I will again admit for the purpose of detecting your shameful impositions, that the act of incorporation relative to the erection

of other Companies in the State, is really susceptible of the construction you give it. The obnoxious clause seems to be the 25th section of the law. Yet, however applicable your objections may have been to that clause, the force of them certainly ceases, when it was repealed on the 19th of last December, in these express words, "Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that the 25th section of the said recited act, shall be, and is hereby repealed." What a pitiful figure must your boasted "impartiality" now make, in the eyes of the world? The truth is, Sir, that this deception is entirely of a piece with the general tenor of Mr. Grundy's political conduct. He wanted to conjure up something in defence of his character and his principles, "already shaken by enquiry," and the most convenient way to do it was, to place falsehood before him, truth behind him, and himself in the middle. Thus entrenched, he fondly believed that he would be able to elude the vigilance of an insulted people; and by this means to effect a political coup de main. But unfortunately for Mr. Grundy, fate hath ordained, that "the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong." He finds himself attacked when he least expected it; and with the blessing of God the Truth shall triumph over an enemy who has wantonly assailed it, without a justifiable cause.

For the sake, also, of giving this subject a fair standing before the people, I will admit that by the act of incorporation the private property of the stockholder is not liable for any notes which the company may issue. But do not all the dangers consequential upon this Legislative omission vanish by the enactment of the second and third clauses of the amendatory act of the last assembly? These sections state, "That the notes which the said Company shall at any time issue, shall not exceed the debts due to them, the money in their vaults, the property real, personal or mixed they own, and their capital stock; that if the President and Directors shall at any time, issue notes to a larger amount than is hereby limited, and any such notes shall not be paid by the said Company, the said President and Directors shall be liable therefor, out of their individual fortunes."

These restrictive clauses must have originated in the patriotic duplicity and misrepresentations which Mr. Grundy exhibited in the Legislature. I believe that they were introduced more from a motive to silence his useless clamour about the Bank, than from either the necessity or propriety of the case. At the time when the law passed, the Company had not issued notes evidential of half their capital; nor have they done it to this very moment. But Mr. Grundy, sedulously averse to every thing that related to the Bank, and stalking on the tip-toe of an extatic anticipation, that pointed to an eminence, which he can never attain, but by fair means, was resolved on making the institution a sacrifice to his capricious ambition. To do this with effect, it was necessary to strike a panic; and under the influence of alarm, to silence the voice of sober deliberation and reason, which in presiding on the question, would have proved his patriotic caution to have been a mere gilded bubble, and himself an impolitor. He represented, I am told, that the Bank had three times of its actual capital in a paper emission. This was the signal of alarm. Mr. Grundy in the mean time kept it alive, for as intrigue and duplicity would bear him out; and to put an end to the confection, the law was passed in its present shape.

This is a succinct history of the origin of the law which I have quoted above. Yet, notwithstanding he was the most conspicuous hero in the affair, he appears in his address, to have forgotten that such a law ever had existence, or Mr. Grundy's "impartiality" would surely have induced him to exhibit it to the people. But I apprehend it was more convenient to keep it out of sight. If he had made a statement of the statute as it stands, many a cogent argument, much solid reasoning and conclusion, with which he has attempted to enlighten the people, would have been lost in his patriotic efforts to overthrow the Bank.

Before I leave this part of the subject, I shall take the liberty, Sir, of making some comments upon your Legislative censibility. The detail will be somewhat elucidative of the preceding remarks, and shew from unquestionable authority, that an inordinate malice can occasion marks of mental derangement, and

ometimes make a man look like a fool.

When the act of incorporation was proposed to the Legislature, it passed with an universal affirmative. Mr. Grundy was then in the House of Representatives; and notwithstanding the act contained all the obnoxious clauses, about which, he has been making so much noise; he has also given his vote in favour of it, as it now stands. Under the authority of this act, the Insurance business got into operation; and by the 24th article of the same act, the Bank began to circulate its capital. In the mean time, the Imperial Queen Mab with her chariot gets in the brain of Mr. Grundy, and he dreams of polts of honor and emolument, patriotic distinctions, and a feat in Con—fs. Enchanted with this delightful scenery, he is engaged in contemplating the beatitude of such flattering pre-eminence, when lo! a hideous image yclepped malignant ambition, arising to his view, with solemn frown, points to the Bank in Lexington, and informs him that his own elevation can alone depend upon its ruin. That moment a thousand busy conceits arise in his mind; a thousand objections to the institution are presented to his fancy, which he had never before seen in the hour of calm and virtuous meditation, and spur him on to the accomplishment of his plan. It is to this ill fated trip of Queen Mab, that we are to attribute all the subsequent conduct of Mr. Grundy, relative to the Bank. We find him straining every nerve, to marshal a formidable party against it in the Legislature, by all the means which intrigue and duplicity could suggest. About this time, the following act was passed into a law. As I have before remarked, Sir, I believe that it originated in the alarm, which your unfair misrepresentations had excited in the Legislature.

An act to amend and repeal in part, an act entitled "An act in incorporating the Kentucky Insurance Company." Approved December 29th, 1804.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That the 25th section of the said recited act, shall be, and is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. Be it enacted, That the notes which the said Company shall at any time issue, shall not exceed the debts due to them, the money in their vaults, the property real, personal or mixt they may own, and their capital stock; provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to ransoms on insurance which the said company may have undertaken, and which shall be undetermined.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That if the President and Directors shall at any time, issue notes to a larger amount than is hereby limited, and any of such notes shall not be paid by the said Company, the said President and Directors shall be liable therefor, out of their private individual fortunes. And in order to ascertain the fact, whether the aforesaid limitation shall have been violated, it shall, and may be lawful for any court before whom a contest may arise, before the holder of any such notes, and the said President and Directors, to make an order for the production of such of the books of the said corporation; as will determine the fact.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That so much of the said recited act, as authorizes the corporation to proceed in a summary way upon bonds, bill penal, written obligation or note, which does not on its face purport to be payable and negotiable at their office, shall be, and is hereby repealed.

This act shall commence and be in force from its passage.

It will be observed, that the first clause of the above act, intirely repeals that part of the act of incorporation, which prohibits the establishment of a similar Company during its existence.

The second clause puts it forever out of the power of the Bank to issue more notes than can be redeemed with gold and silver or property of equal value.

The third clause expressly prohibits the President and Directors from making a redundant emission, under the penalty of discharging the delinquent sums from their own private estates, and even prescribes the mode for ascertaining whether the limitation of the law has been violated by compelling a production of the Company's books.

Notwithstanding this whole act embraces and obviates nine tenths of the objections with which Mr. Grundy has assailed the Bank, how did he vote upon its ultimate decision in the Legislature?

Extract from the Journal of the House of Representatives of 1804, page 100 and 101.

"On motion of Mr. Clay, seconded by Mr. Johnson, the Yeas and Nays were ordered to be taken on the said amendment (meaning the before recited act.)

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Ballenger, Bartlett, Bell, Blackburn, Bruce, Brent, Callaway, Cave, Clay, Fletcher, Graves, Johnson, Kennedy, Kercheval, Lewis, Liggett, Lowry, Robinson, Russell, Savary, Starling, S. South, B. South, J. Stockton, J. Taylor, J. Thompson, Tompkins, Watkins and Welch, 30.—

Nays—Messrs. Baker, Buckner, Burbridge, Caldwell, Cleaver, Cox, Flournoy, Ford, F. Grundy, Guthrie, J. Grundy, Hampton, Holton, Huston, James, Lamb, McMillan, McIntire, Mills, Montjoy, Morgan, Pennington, Phelps, Reid, Spaulding, R. Stockton, G. C. Thompson and Ward, 28.—

Mr. Felix Grundy then moved to amend the said bill by striking out the whole of the bill from the first section, together with the amendment, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Here follows Mr. Grundy's curious amendment. As it is replete with many striking features of Legislative wisdom, and diplomatic ingenuity, and evinces much profound research on questions that relate to the application of laws to the principles of political economy, I may possibly examine it, at some future period, in detail.

But to the point. When we consider, Sir, the whole tenor of your conduct with respect to the Bank, no one can hesitate to pronounce it the offspring of malice, weakness and duplicity. If the act of incorporation is unconstitutional at the present time, it must have been equally so, at the period of its passage. Why therefore, did you give it your sanction by your vote? Did it require the aid of time and reflection to ascertain, whether it possessed that kind of privileged, which brought it within the restrictive meaning of the Bill of Rights? The sagacious and inquisitive Mr. Grundy should not have committed himself by doing at one time what it was necessary to undo at another. But the truth is, that he gave his vote upon a subject which he did not comprehend, and if we are to judge from his late blunders, we are compelled to pronounce him, either more wicked or more ignorant than ever. But how are we to reconcile the whole tenor of your address to your conduct, upon the subject of the amendatory act in the last Legislature? When an attempt is made to give you all you ask, you refuse such an overture of reconciliation, and not only vote in opposition to an act, which restores to the people every thing almost which had been granted by a former Legislature, but you keep that event out of sight, and still rail like a madman against the original act of incorporation. Who does not perceive that those things are only designed to alarm the people, whom you would make the victims of your duplicity, in order to aid your malignant attempts on the Bank in Lexington. But Mr. Grundy must do something to repair a reputation already sunk many degrees below its original standing.—Habituated more to do every thing by stratagem and dissimulation, than by fair and honorable means, to effect this object, we see him pursuing the track to which he has been most accustomed, and which cannot fail to lead him on to ruin.—He is like those unhappy beings who cannot bear a retrospective view of their actions. He wishes to envelop every thing in clouds and mystery; and like the owl avoids the light which can only occasion pain and remorse. If the Bank originated in fraud and imposition, as he states, he is conscious that he was an accessory to the crime, for he gave it his sanction in the Legislature. His hypocritical whinnings therefore, set upon him with a very ill grace. If the complaint arises from a contrite spirit, it is surely not expressed in that language which marks the humble penitent alive to his sins and about to amend his life. Be this as it may, the world who has heretofore, recognized in the character of Mr. Grundy the most unfair Legislator that perhaps ever entered the walls of a deliberate assembly, will hardly believe such an expiatory effort sufficient to purify him for his numerous sins of omission and commission. A death bed repentance, at any rate, is always dangerous; because it is not often accompanied with that holy contrition of the soul, which is necessary to obliterate the stain of a wicked life.

In my next letter I shall answer your remarks upon the late tender of the Insurance Company and pursue you to the end of your address. I am &c. &c.

A POOR FARMER.



The Public are respectfully informed, that

Mr. Rannie

Will exhibit at the TRAVELLERS' HALL, on Thursday and Saturday for this week.

FROM the frequent disappointments experienced by the enlightened citizens of America, performances of Deception have been rendered rather disgusting by pretenders to the business; but when magical deceptions and experiments are completely executed, few exhibitions appear more interesting, nor is there any performance that clears away the clouds of superstition, and the ancient remarks of their ideas, by affirming that deceptions were effected by supernatural aid, such as having connivance with familiar spirits, witches, fairies, &c. &c. but Mr. Rannie will clearly demonstrate and explain the matter so fairly, that his audience will be able to divulge those reports which have so universally alarmed the world. Mr. Rannie has brought a variety of new performances, never before seen in this place, which has excited the curiosity of the most enlightened characters in Europe and America. He will perform that wonderful manoeuvre of breaking with a hammer, 20 or 30

Gold or Silver Watches belonging to the company; he pounds them into small pieces, after which, he restores to each lady and gentleman their own watch, whole and safe. He will also perform that surprising exploit of cutting off the skirt of any gentleman's coat, and in five minutes with his noted cement, will cause the coat to become the same as before. Any gentleman may lay his watch on the room floor, and by the power of his magical attraction, will cause the same watch to move to any part of the room. Mr. R. will exhibit a marvellous large operation: he will cut any person's FINGER OFF, and without any pain will restore it to the hand from whence it came; and if no one in the company will become subject to the experiment, Mr. RANNIE will actually do it himself. He will present an empty bottle, which any gentleman may fill up with common water, and by Mr. RANNIE's desire, will cause the same water to change into excellent wine, which any one may decant, and it will prove itself to be of the first quality. He will likewise perform that comical faculty of swallowing a number of

Knives, Forks and Razors. In the course of the evening's display, he will bring forward a

Philosophical Fish and a Swan, which will exhibit in those abilities, by the power of magnetism, equal to any in the world. He will do the curious art of beheading a LIVE CHICKEN, and after the head and body are separated by one of the company, he will, to the astonishment of all the spectators, by sounding his trumpet, cause the chicken to become the same as before, only with the loss of a few drops of blood in executing the operation. He will tear hats, gowns or handkerchiefs in pieces, and with very little hesitation, will cause them to be restored, as if no injury had been done them. Mr. RANNIE will exhibit his powers of

VENTRILOQUISM, which he possesses by nature, and for its singularity, has excited the curiosity of many thousands of eminent characters, in the old and new countries. He has also the ability of imitating almost every kind of

BIRDS and BEASTS: The manner which he displays this faculty, comes so close to reality, that it is almost impossible for any critic to distinguish it from the real; and as he is the only person possessed of the above mentioned power in this country, he doubts not, but it will afford a higher degree of entertainment than any thing seen here before. In the course of the evening's amusement, he will exhibit a variety of new arts of

A Balancing Master. He will allow any gentleman to discharge a pistol, loaded with powder and a real lead bullet, and Mr. RANNIE will actually catch the same bullet on the point of a small sword; the bullet may be marked previous to being put into the pistol; the ball in fact, will be so hot when on the point of the sword, that no person will be able to hold it in his hand. It is impossible to particularize what will be done, being too numerous to be compressed within the limits of an advertisement. The public may rest assured, that he will make it his study to have every part arranged beyond their expectation. His price of admittance is commonly one dollar in large cities: he will go through the same performance in this town for half a dollar. Tickets to be had at the place of performance. Performance to begin at 7 o'clock. No persons will be permitted to be smoked during the time of exhibition.

Mr. VICTOR ARDAILLON,

Lately arrived in this town,

Offers for sale, an assortment of the most fashionable

JEWELLERY;

which he warrants to be pure gold, and can afford to sell low.

Mr. V. Ardaillon will be found at Mr. Wilson's tavern, where he will be ready at all times to attend upon those gentlemen and ladies who may wish to purchase.

Mr. A. will make but a short stay. Lexington, 28th April, 1805.

Clarke County, March 6th, 1805.

TAKEN UP

BY Mordecai Gift, living on

Pretty Run, One Bay Mare, 2

years old this spring, a snip on her

nose, her hind feet, and off fore one

white, 14 1-2 hands high, no brand

perceivable, appraised to 40 dollars.

A Copy. Teste,

THO. WARNALL, J. P. &c.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lamb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, APRIL 30, 1805.

In consequence of a representation made to the editor, the truth of which he did not in the least question, the marriage of Capt. Samuel Williams to Miss Aagatha Bryan, was falsely published in the last Gazette as having taken place.

As it has been the uniform wish of the Editor, to render his paper a vehicle of Truth, he is sorry that it should in a single instance have communicated incorrect intelligence. He therefore conceives himself bound by his respect for the publick, and a delicate regard for the feelings of those whom his publication may have affected, to assure them, that nothing but misrepresentation could have induced him to violate the plan upon which he has uniformly endeavoured to conduct the Gazette.

By a gentleman from the lower part of this state, intelligence has been received, that a war council, consisting of about 500 Indians, has lately been held at the mouth of the Wabash river.

This convocation is said to consist of deputies from all the North-Western tribes—The object of their meeting is, to deliberate on the subject of going to war against the Osage Indians, up the Missouri, a nation with whom they have long been at enmity. It was remarked by a gentleman present at the convocation, to a chief, that as Mr. Jefferson was of a pacific temper, and averie to the effusion of blood, he would very probably use his exertions to prevent hostilities.—But the Indians appeared to think, that the president had no right to interfere in a matter that peculiarly related to their own sovereignty.

When the gentleman who brought this intelligence, left the Ohio, he had not learned the result of their deliberations.

Our Eastern papers mention the capture of the French ship La Ville de Milan, by the British ship Leander, on board of which was Madame La Pagerie, mother of the French Empress Josephine.

General Wilkinson, who is appointed governor of Upper Louisiana, it is said retains his post, as commander in chief of the American army, at a salary of 500 dollars.

General Christophe is appointed general in chief of the army of Hayti.

The Rev. Mr. Gilbert, of Yorkshire England, for one hundred guineas, paid to a noble lord upwards of two years ago, receives a guinea per day, during the life of Bonaparte.

A bill to incorporate the Merchants' bank, has passed the legislature of New-York.

DIED.—In Richmond, on the morning of the 28th March General ROBERT LAWSON, a gallant and meritorious officer in the revolutionary war—His remains were interred in the Church yard, with the honors of war, attended by the standing committee of the Virginia State Society of the Cincinnati, the city guards, and many other respectable citizens.

CHARLESTON, March 28.

A report was current in town this morning, that the French have taken possession of Hamburg, and garrisoned it with 20,000 troops.—We could not trace the report to its source.

Captain Duncan, from Havannah informs, that a heavy gale of wind from the N. commenced on the 15th March, and blew with great violence for three days. It was reported when he failed, that the British 74, Vanguard, was lost in the gale on the Florida reefs; and the Prince's Charlotte frigate on Martyr's reef; the crews of both vessels saved. Capt. Duncan spoke off the Havanna, a British sloop of war, the captain of which, on being informed of this report, observed that he had but little doubt of its truth, not having seen any thing of the Vanguard, or the frigate, since the gale.

It was also reported at Havanna, that the Spaniards had taken the ROCK OF GIBRALTAR, by storm.

MARCH 29.

Verbal accounts by the arrival yesterday from France, state, that the Toulon fleet, consisting of eleven sail of the line and six frigates, with 9000 troops on board, had eluded the vigilance of the British cruisers, and put to sea the latter end of January. Its destination unknown. It was also reported at Nantz, when captain Legare failed, Feb. 11, that the Ferrol Squadron was out.

BALTIMORE, April 10.

By captain Edwards, we learn, that a division of the Haytian army had succeeded in taking Port au Plate, and the town of St. Yago, after a most dreadful and desperate resistance from the whites; all of which, men, women and children, were put to the sword. The Haytians lost one of their generals and about 1800 men.

A letter from Stonington, (Connecticut,) mentions the arrival at that place on Friday afternoon, of a sch'r. in 15 days from Martinique, which brings accounts of the CAPTURE of AN-TIGUA by the French Squadron.

Reports are in circulation that the town of St. Domingo has been taken by the blacks—and that 70,000 French have landed in Scotland. We have not yet been able to trace them.

[Baltimorepaper.]

Elegant Fashionable & Fancy

GOODS.

Just received from Philadelphia and now opening by

LEWIS SANDERS,

Lexington;

A very extensive Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Carefully selected from the best houses in the city, and purchased on such terms as will enable him to sell at very reduced prices for CASH.

Besides the articles generally imported, he has for Sale,

Wood's best superior London Cloths and Casimires of all colors, which are of a quality rarely to be had in this country.

Bennet's genuine Royal Patent Cords and Casimires of different colors.

Ingrain Carpeting, fashionable colors. One piece stair Carpeting.

Hearth Rugs.

India Matting for summer Carpets.

Very large and elegant ornaments—cut glass column framed Looking Glasses.

Superbly elegant cut glass Lamps, (with felcons and drops) ornamental for chimney pieces.

Large and Elegant Andirons and Shovel and Tongs [burnished].

Superfine large and newest fashioned English straw Bonnets.

Most fashionable colours and newest patterns Chintzes.

Netted Silk Shaws.

Elegant triangular Damask do.

6, 7 & 8 quarter damask silk Shaws.

Laced Cambric Mullins, elegant Japan do. Piquet do.

Superfine India Book Muslin.

French & Italian silks, fashionable colors.

Silk Velvet and silk Plush of all colors.

Wide white and black Lace.

Rich veils, white and black.

Elegant willow Ostrich Feathers.

Artificial Flowers and Wreaths.

Gold and Silver Trimmings of every description.

Full dining sets of Blue China. Do. Tea sets.

Cut-glass decanters, quarts & pints, tumblers, salts, wine and jelly Glasses, &c. &c.

Plated rim and cut-glass Bottles, Cafors.

Four pair Fuller's shears.

Brafs cocks for stills of all sizes.

Saddlers, Carpenters and Cabinet Maker's Tools of the best quality.

A general assortment of materials for finishing buildings.

Paints, Spanish and French Indigo by the quantity.

Genuine Cognac Brandy, Jamaica spirits, Madeira, old Teneiffe, Sherry & Port Wines.

A few packages of well assorted iron mongery put up to suit this country, from one of the best houses in Philadelphia in that line, for sale on very advantageous terms for the purchaser. tf

FOR SALE.

A Remarkably Likely

NEGRO GIRL,

About eighteen years of age—Enquire of the Printer.

WILLIAM ROSS,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, late customers and the publick, that he has brought from Philadelphia,

Fresh and Fashionable

SHOES OF ALL KINDS,

At his shop, next door to Mr. Keifer, and nearly opposite the market house; which he will sell cheap for Cash only. (Viz.)

Men's fine & coarse Shoes,

Boys' fine & coarse ditto,

Ladies' leather, with wooden heels and spring heels,

—stuff, with spring heels,

—Morocco, of all colours, with spring heels,

—kid & Morocco, spangled, of all colours,

—kid, Morocco & leather Slip-pers,

Children's Morocco & leather Jeffersons, &c. &c.

With a quantity of Morocco & kid skins of all colours, Wax calf skins, Seal skins,

Wax calf skin boot legs, Three quarter ditto, Suwarrow ditto, Cordovan ditto, And English ben foals,

Which he intends to sell at reduced prices. If the work rips, he will sew it again gratis.

BY virtue of a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, there will be sold on the 15th day of May, at public sale, to the highest bidder on a credit until the 24th September next, at the dwelling house of the Rev. John Price, in Jefferson county, a valuable

NEGRO WOMAN, & THREE CHILDREN, the property of James Hawkins, given up by the said Price, as trustee for the said James Hawkins—or so many of them as shall be sufficient to raise the sum of about £118 being the amount of the balance due the heirs of William Young, from the said James Hawkins, under said decree. Bond and approved security will be required of the purchasers, by

H. Harrison, } Com.
Wm. Shreve, }
Afa Thompson, }
Edm. Bullock. }

29th April, 1805.

For more news & advts, see Supplement.



"To soar aloft on Fancy's wing."

EPITAPH

ON

A TRAVELLER.

"The evil that men do lives after them,
"The good is oft interred with their bones."

Here

RESTETH THE BODY OF

T***** B*****,

late of MANCHESTER,

who died, on a Journey through Scotland,

May 3, 1793,

Aged 37.

This stone was placed here

by an acquaintance,

who, after examining the Debts and Credits,

of his cash account,

found a small balance in his favour.

His sickness was short—and, being a stranger,

he was not troubled in his last moments

with the sight of weeping friends,

but died

at an inhospitable inn,

with the consent of all around him.

He left no mourner here,

save

a favorite Mare; which

[if the account of an hostler may be credited]

neither eat nor drank

during his indisposition.

READER!

little will be said to perpetuate his memory;

the fact is—he died poor:

the whole he left behind

would not buy paper sufficient

to paint half his virtues.

His chief mourner was sold by public roup,

to pay the expenses

of an overgrown landlord

and

an half-starved apothecary.

His bags,

at once contained

his

wardrobe, patterns, and library,

consisting of

two neckcloths, and a clean shirt;

with famples of

fringes, laces, lines, and tassels,

subtly, webs, and whalebone,

also,

the following curious collection of books:

a volume of manuscript poetry,

[the offspring of his own muse,]

Matrimonial Magazines,

Ovid's Art of Love—the Whole Duty of Man,

and

Plato on the Immortality of the Soul.

In a snug pocket lay

an Aberdeen note for five pounds,

and an unfinished love letter;

the latter evinced an eager desire

of a speedy marriage;

for though

his family face

was an index of an

hardened and an unforgetting temper,

it was at last approved by the object of his

affection,

and, if death had spared him,

though Nature had been unkind,

he might have lived

to have improved an ill favoured stock:

The susceptibility of his heart,

gave appearances the lie;

his sympathetic feelings for distress

were eminently displayed

through life;

His attachment to the fair sex

was notorious;

to whom he was so tenderly attentive,

that

the story of a rude embrace,

would have caused the

"Tear of Sensibility"

to trickle from his eye.

He was ever happy when doing good;

and

his liberty bountifully extended

to the unfortunate part of the sex,

whom

he always relieved to the utmost

of his power;

he was, justly speaking,

a friend to all;

an enemy to none but himself.

BROTHER TRAVELLER!

stop!

and reflect a moment

on the uncertainty of this life!

five days are not yet passed, since he drank

Eagle Tavern.

THE subscriber respectfully in-
forms the public, that he has lately opened a
HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,
in that large, commodious building, on Main
street, lately occupied by the Bank, and nearly
opposite the Court house, in the town of Lex-
ington, where he is prepared to accommodate
travellers, and others who may be so obliging
as to call on him, in the best manner. He is
constantly supplied with the most genuine li-
quors of different kinds; his bedding is exten-
sive, and attended to with care—and from the
size of his stable, he is in hopes to render it
as commodious as any in the state; and as he
will always keep on hand a large quantity of
hay, oats, and corn, together with a good offer,
he flatters himself, that he will be enabled
to accommodate his visitants in every manner
that may suit their convenience.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE.

Lexington, April 20, 1805.

A CHEAP BARGAIN,

the May be had in following property:—

THE HOUSE & LOT

Where I now live, with a commodious log

dwelling house, 24 and 16 feet, two stories,

with a good kitchen, meat house, stable and a

cabinet shop of 24 and 16, one story; also six-

ty thousand good bricks, and door and window

frames for the same, and one half lot

adjoining the public square—and one other

lot, one lot from the square—one or both the

best stands for public business, of any in the

place, if they were improved—the situation

fine, and fronting the court house door. Also

THREE OUT LOTS,

containing four acres each; one in grass.

For the above valuable property, I will take

a part in Negroes and Horses, but will want

them paid down, and a credit will be given

for the remainder that will induce any person

to purchase. For further information, apply

to the subscriber in the town of Flemingsburgh,

where the property is to be seen.

Wm. Robinson.

April 15, 1805.

NOTICE.

BEFORE General Simon Kenton

left the state of Ohio for the Louisiana country,

he vested a power in the subscriber, to dispose

of the whole of his property in Kentucky, for

the payment of his debts, and discharge of his

creditors. This is therefore to request all

those who have any demands against the said

Kenton, to come forward as quick as possible,

with their demands, that measures may be ta-

ken for their adjustment and discharge, in pro-

portion to their several demands, and the funds

out of which satisfaction can be made.

John Kenton.

Macon county, K. 9th April, 1805.

6w

Layette County Sct.

THE Legislature of Kentucky has

by an act passed at the last session,

continued the power of the Commissioners

to receive depositions to perpetuate

testimony, respecting the destruction of

the Clerk's Office of said County by fire.

Notice is hereby given, that the said

Commissioners will meet at the Court

House in Lexington, on the first Mon-

day in every month hereafter, until the

period of their appointed session expires,

at the hour of 11 o'clock, for the said

purpose.

Test,

D. Todd. D. Clerk.

March 11th, 1805.

MADNESS.

AN effectual remedy on the hu-

man body, for that dreadful malady

the bite of mad animals—it being

the remedy that Dr. STOR of Leb-

anon, of Pennsylvania, has effected

so many cures with—A number of

persons have been cured by Dr. STOR

and myself, that had violent sym-

ptoms of the hydrophobia, from one

to two days raging. The cure can

be effected as long as the constituent

part of the blood is not separated;

which will happen sooner or later,

according to the state of body, or the

effect of the bite. I would advise

every person to make application as

soon as the person has received the

infection. No trust can be expect-

ed for the above.

Michael Schaag.

Lexington, March 18th, 1805.

N. B. The various Printers in

the Western States are requested to

give the above a place a few times

their respective papers.

Dr. SCHAC wishes to instruct a

Pupil or two, to practice Medicine and

Surgery.

All persons indebted to M.

SCHAC for medical services, are

requested to settle and discharge

their respective balances, as no longer

STONE HOUSE

NEAR THE MARKET.

GEORGE ANDERSON,

INFORMS his friends and the pub-

lick, that he has just returned from

Philadelphia, where he selected,

An Elegant and very extensive As-

sortment of

Merchandise,

(which he is now opening) consisting of

Groceries, Dry Goods, China and

Earthen Ware, Cabinet-makers

and Carpenters' Tools

Of all descriptions, and a larger and more

general assortment of HARD WARE,

than has ever been brought to this place.

A great proportion of his goods hav-

ing been purchased for Cash at Vendue,

he is enabled and determined to dispose

of them on as low terms (for Cash) as

any other store in this town or in the

state.

—VIZ.—

Elegant Oilrich

Mounting, assorted

Saddlery, some ele-

gant plated Bridle Bits

and Bridoons.

Britania and Ten-

tania Tea Pots, Ta-

ble & Tea Spoons.

Stock Plains, Chif-

fels, Goggles, Augers,

Drawing Knives, Vi-

ces.

Mill, Pit, Crofs Cut,

Venering and hand

saws.

Turkey Oil stones

—Iron Sieves.

Elegant plated and

other Candlesticks

tea Boards, Caf-

ters Looking Glasses,

Mathematical plot-

ting Instruments in ca-

ses.

Pocket Pistols.

Elegant Shaving

Boxes.

Silk, Cotton and Mo-

rocco Suspenders.

A collection of

school & other Books,

Latin, Greek and

English.

Pinkerton's Geo-

graphy, with a com-

plete Atlas.

Sugar Tea, Coffee,

Chocolate, Pepper,

Alpice, Cloves

—Ginger, Coperas,

Madder, Indigo, Tur-

key Red Cotton, Bran-

dy, Rum, Red Port

Madeira and Sherry

Wines.

Also,

Barks, Glauber

Salts, and other Me-

dicines.

HEMP & TOBACCO,

Delivered at any of the ware houses on the

Kentucky river, will

for the above goods, be rece

ived in payment

of the above goods.

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Delivered at any of the ware houses on the

Kentucky river, will

for the above goods, be rece

CHEAP GOODS.

MACCOUN & TILFORD

HAVE just received from PHIL-

ADELPHIA, and are now open-

ing at their Store,

London superfine cloths,

Blue ground calicoes & chintz-

es,

Furniture dimities,

Book & tumbled muslins,

Malmull do.

Lady's extra silk gloves,

Tuesday, April 30, 1805.

The celebrated, imported and real
bred English turf horse

Royalist,

IS now in high health and spirits, and will stand the ensuing season, under the direction and management of Mr. George Sourbray, Jun. in Lexington, at the same stable he stood at last season. He will be let to mares at the moderate price of thirty dollars the season, to be discharged at any time before the first day of September next by the payment of twenty dollars; forty dollars to insure a foal to be returned if such should not be the case, if the mare remains the property of the person who puts her to horse, with one dollar to the groom for each mare, paid at the stable door. Attested notes for thirty dollars the season and forty for insurance, to be sent with the mare, payable the 1st day of January next.—Extensive pastures under good fence and well watered, is provided, and the greatest attention will be paid to mares sent to the house, but cannot be accountable for accidents or escapes.

ROYALIST is a full blooded racer; he was bred by his royal highness the prince of Wales and sold to Thomas Bullock, Esq. who kept him as a racer until he was purchased by Mr. Abraham Skinner, who imported him in the ship James from England to New-York. He is a beautiful bay, handsomely marked with a star and snip, fifteen hands three inches high, well proportioned, a good mover, fine action, free from all blemishes, and while in England performed equal to any horse of his age, as may be seen by the racing calendars, which are in the possession of Mr. Sourbray, free for the perusal of any gentleman. He has stood several seasons in America, and his colts are at least equal to any horse's, and are allowed by competent judges to bid fair to make excellent racers. A number of them will be seen at his stand during the season.

PERFORMANCES.

IN 1793, at three years old, the first time he started, he won 400 guineas at New-Market, beating Lord Grosvenor's chestnut filly, by Potso's, out of Mariane, and the Duke of Bedford's colt by High-Flyer out of Conegonde. He started for the Craven stakes, and beat Dare-Devil, Agamemnon, Coriander, (who beat Mr. Hoome's celebrated horse Dragon,) Seagull, Golden Rod, Fort William and six others. The next time he started, he won a subscription plate for fifty pounds each, beating Patriot, Cymbeline, Brimstone, Robin Gray, and seven others.—He also beat the Duke of Bedford's colt by High-Flyer, and the Duke of Norfolk's gray filly by Dungannon, a sweepstakes of 200 guineas each, at four years old—he beat Lord Egremont's aged horse Sea-Gull, a match for two hundred guineas across the flat at New-Market, in 1795.—He beat Don Quixotte, Galico, the Duke of Bedford's Cub, and Mr. Durand's filly, by Saltram, for the Craven stakes, and walked over the course at New-Market for 1200 guineas, and no horse dare start against him. He also beat several others of the most capital horses in England, too tedious to enumerate, but may be seen by the racing calendar.

PEDIGREE.

This is to certify, that the bay horse ROYALIST, I have sold to Mr. Abraham Skinner—he was got by Saltram, son of Eclipse: his dam by Herod: his grand dam by Marik; great grand dam by Blank; great great grand dam by Driver; great great great grand dam by Smiling Tom; great great great great grand dam by Oylerfoot; great great great great grand dam by Commorner; great great great great great grand dam the Duke of Somerset's Copper Mare.

This is a true Pedigree,
(Signed)

Thomas Bullock.

London, March 31, 1796.

I do certify, that I am informed,

that Royalist has stood as a covering horse in New-Jersey in the neighbourhood of my brother's, who has written to me, that he was considered as the finest horse, and best foal-getter in that country. I have seen several gentlemen of integrity, who spoke very high of him—I also certify, that in the neighbourhood that Royalist has stood, they are in the habit of breeding from the first English turf horses.

Benjamin Stout.

April 9th, 1804.

I do certify, that last season, I was in the neighbourhood that Royalist has stood in for several seasons, and saw some of his colts, which were finer than any others which the same mares had brought from other imported horses, also that I was informed by my father-in-law (who is in the habit of breeding from the finest horses,) that Royalist is the best foal-getter he has ever tried, and made the greatest season of any horse in that country last season.

John Harris.

Woodford city. Mar. 26, 1804.

The Famous and Complete Horse Stirling,

Never beaten but once, and then by accident;

WAS imported from London by JOHN HOOMES Esq. of the Bowling Green, and extraordinary to relate, he won a King's plate at four years old, and another at five. He was considered while running, by Mr. Weatherby, the Author of the racing calendar, and Clerk of the course at New-Market, (as will appear by a letter from that Gentleman,) to be, if not the first, undoubtedly the second horse in England. The celebrated horse Hambletonian, (supposed by some to be his superior, and the first horse then on the British turf,) paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas, on a match over the Beacon course, (four miles, one furlong and one hundred & thirty-eight yards,) for 1000 guineas; Stirling was among the best racers that ever appeared in England; having won eleven races out of twelve, and when beaten, was undoubtedly the best horse that started, as he ran considerably off the course, and even then came in third.

STIRLING is a most beautiful bay horse, and descended from the best stock in England, as will appear from his pedigree below: he is upwards of fifteen hands & a half high, in very high form, extremely gay, with great strength & activity, & is a most capital stallion. Perhaps it may not be amiss to observe, that Stirling's racing was generally four miles, and with the best horses then on the turf; and in order to prove him a horse of great speed, I beg leave to refer the Gentlemen of the turf, to the 6th volume of the Sporting Magazine, page 302 and 303, where speaking of the velocity of the Barb horses, and comparing them with the English horses, the following extract follows in page 303: "It is accordingly said, that the famous running horse Stirling, sometimes ran the first mile (of the New-Market course) in one minute which is at the rate of 82 feet & a half in a second, an inconceivable swiftness, even supposing it a little exaggerated, as is probable it was: but for further satisfaction, we find it confirmed by Dr. Maty. If such a velocity had continued some seconds, it might have been fairly pronounced, that the horse went swifter than the wind, it being very seldom that the most violent wind makes such way: the greatest known velocity of a ship at sea, is six marine leagues in an hour, and supposing the ship to take the third of the velocity of the wind which impressed it, the speed of that wind would not amount to 80 feet in one second.—The subscriber does not pretend to say but the above account may be exaggerated, yet from a fair construction of the extract taken from the Sporting Magazine, he concludes that Stirling was selected as the fleetest horse in England, to compare his speed with that of the Barb horses.

test horse in England, to compare his speed with that of the Barb horses.

IN 1794, Stirling then three years old, won a match of 100 guineas each, at Ascot, beating Mr. Grosbey's Victor, (this was the first time he started.) He afterwards won at Egham, the Magna Charta stakes of 20 guineas each, fifteen subscribers, beating with ease Mr. Durand's Play-or-Pay, and three others. In 1795, when the property of E. H. Delme Esq. he won a 50l. plate at New-Market, Duke's course, four miles, beating Lord Strathmore's Horatia, Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput, and Mr. Girdler's Bishop Blaze.—He won the Jockey Club plate for four years old, (Round Course,) four miles, beating the Duke of Grafton's Minion, Lord Clermont's Repeater, and Lord Grosvenor's Capricorn. He received forfeit of 75 guineas from Mr. Rutten's filly at Epfom, and won the King's plate at Ipswich. In 1796, he won at New-Market the second class of the Oatland stakes, beating Mr. Wilton's Caustic, Lord Grosvenor's bay colt by Potfos out of String, Mr. Bott's Totteridge, the Duke of Bedford's Brags, Lord Egremont's Fractious, & Lord Darlington's Alboune. He afterwards ran with the winners of the other two classes, for the main of the Oatlands, which he also won, beating Lord Tichfield's Viret, and Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput. The same year he won the King's plate at Burford, beating Mr. Bott's Totteridge. In 1797, Stirling beat Lord Sackville's Kitear, a match at New-Market, for 300 guineas each: received forfeit from Sir Henry Vane Tempest's Hambletonian, in a match over the Beacon course for 1000 guineas, half forfeit; won a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, (7 subscribers,) beating Lord Darlington's St. George, and others, Duke's course, (4 miles.) He was lamed before his next engagement, and has not started since.

The above horse will stand the ensuing season (which will commence the 20th inst. and end on the 1st day of August following,) at Lexington, and cover mares at thirty dollars the season, (which may be discharged with twenty dollars paid within the season) with one dollar to the Groom for each mare when put. To insure a mare with foal, fifty dollars, to be returned if such should not be the case, if the mare remains the property of the person who owned her when put to the horse; attested notes for thirty dollars the season, or fifty for an insurance, to be sent with the mares, payable on or before the 15th day of October next.

Good and convenient pasturage is provided for mares coming from a distance gratis. They will be grain fed if required, at a moderate price. Great care and attention will be given to prevent accidents and escapes, but no liability.

Wm. T. Banton.

Lex. March 7th, 1805.

I hereby certify, that Stirling was bred by me, and was got by Volunteer, (one of the best sons of Eclipse) his dam Harriet by Highflyer; his grand dam by Young Cade; his great grand dam Childerkin by Second, out of the dam of Old Snap she was got by Fox, her dam Gipsy by Bay Bolton, grand dam by the Duke of New-Castle's Turk, Byerly Turk, Tafolet, Barb, Place's white Turk, out of a natural Barb mare.

Thomas Stirling.

To cover at Danville the ensuing season,
The celebrated English Stallion,

Spread Eagle.

HE was bred by Sir Frank Stan-dith, Bart. was got by Volunteer, his dam by Highflyer, grand dam by Engineer, out of the dam of Bay Malton and Treasurer: she was got by Cade, out of Lals of the Mill, by Old Traveller—Young Greyhound—Partner—Woodcock—Grofe's Bay Barb—Makeless—Brim-

mer—Son of Dodsworth—Burton Barb Mare.

SPREAD EAGLE in the New-Market Craven Meeting, 1795, being the first time he started, won a sweepstakes of 100gs each, h. ft. across the flat, (seven subscribers,) beating Mr. Dawson's Diamond, & two others. In the following Meeting, he won the second class of the Prince's stakes of 100gs each, beating Lord Egremont's brother to Calomel, and three others. At Epfom Spring Meeting, same year, he won the Derby stakes of 50gs each, h. ft. (forty-five subscribers,) beating with the greatest ease Caustic, Pelter, Diamond, Viret, &c. &c. after which he was taken very ill with the distemper, and never recovered his form of racing, which 'til then, was allowed to be most capital.

In 1796, he won a sweepstakes of 100gs each, at York, (eight subscribers,) and was second for the great subscription there, beating Sober Robin.

In 1798, at New-Market, he came second for the Craven stakes, when twelve started, beating Druid, Gas, Bennington, &c. &c. and won the King's plate of 100gs, carrying 12st. the Round Course, beating Bennington, and Lord G. H. Cavendish's bay horse by Jupiter.

SPREAD EAGLE and Stirling are brothers from sire, and out of sisters; he is of superior size—bone, blood and beauty, inferior to none; he is a beautiful bay, nearly sixteen hands high; well proved as a race horse; running four mile heats with twelve stone on his back, as appears from the racing calendar in New-Market, London, from the years 1795, to 1798; after which he is there noted, sent to America, to Col. JOHN HOOMES in Virginia, at the Bowling Green, where he (the last season that he made there,) covered two hundred and thirty-four mares, in preference to any other imported horse in that State.

SPREAD EAGLE

Will stand the ensuing season, which will commence the 20th of March, and end on the first of August following, at Mr. Jeremiah Clement's seat, in Danville, and will be let to mares at thirty dollars the season; but may be discharged when the mare is put, by the payment of twenty dollars, or at any time before the first of August; and fifteen dollars the single leap, to be paid as soon as the mare is put; and if she should not stand to the first leap, pay ten dollars more, and be privileged to the season; or forty dollars to insure a mare to be with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, if the mare remains the property of the person who owned her when put to the horse—with one dollar to the Groom for each mare, to be paid when put to the horse. Attested notes for thirty dollars the season, and forty for the insurance, to be sent with the mares, payable on or before the 20th of December, 1805.

I will furnish good pasture for mares that come a distance gratis, and in addition to the pasture, I have fifteen acres of as good wheat, as is in the State, adjoining the pasture, which I have provided for mares that are left with the horse.—The horse and mares will be under the direction of Mr. E. BAKER, who will give particular attention to the mares left in his care—they may be grain fed, if required by the proprietor, and at his expence, at a moderate price; but not responsible in case of escapes or accidents.

WM. T. BANTON.

March 18th, 1805.

HARRISON County, sh.

TAKEN up by Francis Gray, living on Gray's run; one BLACKHORSE COLT, with a blaze face and off foot white, one year old past; appraised to 20 dollars.—

LIKEWISE,

One STRAWBERRY ROAN MARE COLT, supposed to be two years old; appraised to 30 dollars.

Saml. M. Millin, J. P.

December 17th, 1804.

Lamp-Lighter,

WILL stand the ensuing season, which will commence the tenth day of March, and end the tenth day of July next, at my farm, on David's fork of Elkhorn, in Fayette county, and may cover mares at the low price of Ten Dollars the season for each mare; but may be discharged by the payment of Eight Dollars, if paid within the season: Twenty Dollars to insure a mare with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, if the mare remains the property of the person who put her to the horse; Five Dollars the single leap, paid down when the mare is covered; and in every instance eighteen pence to the groom.

LAMP-LIGHTER's figure is generally given up by a number of as good judges as any in this state, to be equal with any horse in it, if not superior, and his blood equal to any horse on the continent. It is all most needless for me to say any thing about his colts, as they can, with every kind of propriety, answer for themselves; it being universally given up, that he is equal to any foal getter in the state, if not superior—There are a number of his colts to be seen in this County and Woodford—There are a number of colts amongst the Lamp-Lighter colts, that was got by three different imported horses, that covered at more than double what the Lamp-Lighter covered at, and it is given up in a general way, that the Lamp-Lighter colts are equal to any of them if not superior—and it is well known, that the best mares went to those high-going horses. If a horse has the name, or only the word imported, it has been the case, or thought, that no further inquiry or questions were necessary; but it is a most undeniable truth, that there are as fine full bred horses that were bred in America, or even in the state of Kentucky, as any that can be brought from England; for if a horse is of good blood and fully thorough bred, what can be asked for more?

LAMP-LIGHTER is a horse completely calculated to get the most elegant saddle horses, as he moves well and has every part of activity.

LAMP-LIGHTER is eight years old, a good bay, fully fifteen hands three inches high; Lamp-lighter was got by the old Union, old Union was got by Shakespear, his dam by Nonpareil, his grand dam by the imported horse Traveller, his great grand dam was Pocahuntas; she was imported by the Honorable William Byrd esq. deceased, of the Arabian. Lamp-lighter's dam was the noted thorough bred running mare Bright Eyes, bred by Col. Fitzhugh of Virginia, and well known to be as thorough a bred mare, as any in England—At six years old she was sold for seventy five thousand weight of neat tobacco, and calf, which was a higher price than any mare was ever known to sell for in that state. Good pasturage gratis, to all mares sent above the distance of twelve miles. All mares sent shall be strictly attended to, but cannot be liable for accidents or escapes.

JOHN ROGERS.

February 25, 1805.

The full blooded horse,

Young Baronet,

WILL stand the ensuing season at Walter Carr's, on Hickman, Fayette county, eight miles from Lexington, on the Tate-creek road, and will be let to mares at fourteen dollars the season, which may be discharge by paying ten dollars cash, any time in the season; seven dollars the single leap, paid at the stable door; twenty dollars to insure a mare with foal, to be paid in hand, the money to be refunded in case the mare is not with foal, provided she remains the property of the person who puts her. The season commencing the 10th of March, ending the 20th July. Good pasture and

attendance to mares coming a distance but will not be liable for accidents or escapes.

N. B. All those persons putting mares to the horse and not proving with foal, shall have the next season gratis, provided the horse remains the property of the same person.

BARONET

IS a thorough bred horse, full fifteen hands three inches high, of a dark bay colour, six years old this spring, was got by the old imported Baronet, who was equal if not superior to any horse ever imported; old Baronet was bred by Sir John Webb, Bart. and got by Vertumnus, son of Eclipse, his dam called Penultima, by Snap, grand dam by Cade, great grand dam by Crab, great great grand dam by Flying Childers, out of a Confederate Filley—she was got by Grey Grantham, her dam by the Duke of Rutland's Black Barb, out of Bright's Roan—Young Baronet's dam was got by the imported Othello, grand dam by the imported Figure, great grand dam by the imported Wild-Dair—her dam together with Wild-Dair was imported by Gov. Delancy—Wild-Dair became so famous, that he was returned to England.

Performance.

Old Baronet at three years old, won the Catterick sweep-stakes of 90 guineas, beating Tendam, Pay-master, Kinlock, and several others.—The next time he started, won a £50 plate.—The following year beat Windlestone a match for 500 guineas, or (2330 dolls.) and won a £50 plate at New-Malton beating Tam-erlane, Seducer, Afrish, Hutchilow and Revis, after which he was sold to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.—Baronet when five years old, won the great Oatland stakes of 4000 guineas, (or 19,133 dolls.) when 19 horses started, amongst which were Express, Escape, Precipitate, Buzzard, Chanticleer, &c.

Walter Carr.

Speculator,

WILL stand this season, which has commenced, and will end the 10th August next, at my farm in Clarke county, on the road leading from Lexington to Winchester, and may cover mares at twenty-four dollars the season, which may be discharged by twenty dollars, if paid by the 10th August next; forty dollars to insure a mare with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, if the mare remains the property of the person who put her to the horse, five dollars the single leap, to be paid before the horse covers the mare, and one dollar to the groom, in every instance; and should, such mares not stand, they may go by the season. Any person putting seven mares, may have one gratis. Mares from a distance shall have good pasturage and well fed with corn, and salted three weeks gratis. The greatest attention shall be paid, but not answerable for accident.

It is useless to insert Speculators Pedigree and performance, as they are well known, and may be seen at the subscriber's house.

HUBBARD TAYLOR.

Clarke county, March 3, 1805.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Montgomery Circuit Court,

April Term, 1805.

Christopher Irvin Complainant,

AGAINST

Ralph Morgan, & Thomas Swearingen, heir and ex'or. of Thomas Swearingen, dec.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Thomas Swearingen, not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, On the motion of the complainant by his Counsel, it is ordered, that he do appear here on the third day of our next July Term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be published in some authorized paper of Kentucky, according to law.

A Copy. Test: 2m*

Micajah Harrison, C. M. C. C.

JOHN A. CAPE,

AS removed his residence from Adair county, to Lexington; at which place, and at the neighbouring courts, he purposes practicing as

Counsel & Attorney at Law.

Lexington, April 1, 1805.

Paris, Feb. 4.

CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

The Senate assembled this day in grand costume, under the presidency of his serene highness the arch-chancellor.

His excellency M. Talleyrand, minister of foreign relations, was introduced, and presented the following report.

M. Talleyrand.—The national solemnity of the coronation, that noble and necessary completion of our social institutions, attached to it sentiments too profound and too universal not to occupy the whole attention of all classes of the state; at the near approach of this great internal event, which has just assured forever the destinies of France, in consecrating by the voice of men and heaven all that we had acquired of glory, of greatness, and of independence, the interest of all other events was generally, as if by one common impression, felt to diminish and grow feeble; even the thought of war seemed to vanish from the bosom of a nation who owes so much to its victories.

All is accomplished—the empire is founded—and in re-assuming the cares of the exterior, and recalling genius to the interests of war, the first sentiment of the Emperor has been to elevate himself above all the passions, and to justify the great destiny for which providence reserves him, by shewing himself inaccessible to hatred, to ambition, and revenge.

If there exist men who have conceived the project of combating us with the weapons of crime; who have, as lies in their power, realised that cruel thought, who have hired assassins; and who even at this moment, subsidize our enemies, it is over these very passions that the Emperor has wished to triumph. The more natural and common it is to men to be irritated by personal attacks, and to shew sentiments of resentment, so much the more he has felt that it was the part of a great soul to rise superior to them.

This determination prevails in every instance, but it is far removed from the ordinary rules; and in so singular a case, I must forget for a moment, the principles of courtesy which at any other time would forbid me from offending by encomiums on the sovereign to whom I have the honor of being minister. Here, I explain the steps of a generosity which supposes a forgetfulness of the common laws of prudence, without justifying them; and without intending it, my justifications are eulogiums.

The emperor has made the first advances towards a government which has the guilt of being the aggressor; which has manifested, without motive and without reserve, towards him and towards us, sentiments of an inveterate hatred. To comprehend well this moderation, it will be necessary to retrace the events which are passed, and to follow the march of our august sovereign to the extent of his noble career. Men who have studied his character, have they not acknowledged by the boldness of his conceptions, and the vigorous and constant execution of all his enterprises, a calmness of mind and prudence by which they were tempered, a reserve which prevented all abuse, an effervescence, in short, of justice and of humanity, which tended incessantly to moderate the effects, and cut short the term of necessary violence?

Thus, after a train of advantages obtained upon the borders of the Drave, far from abandoning himself to hopes which the most liberal fortune seemed to hold out for his intoxication, he calculated that it would be more useful to France and her enemies to understand each other. He combated the great allurements of glory with the still greater interests of humanity. He heard the cries of the victims who were speedily to be immolated during the last struggles of an implacable war, and he made overtures of peace.

From this time, with that view of futurity which outruns events, and distinguishes them from the causes by which they are produced, he had seen all the blood which was to flow on the field of Marengo, on that of Hohenlieden; and, regardless of the presages which promised to France and to her brave armies new laurels and new conquests, he listened to the dictates of wisdom and humanity which legalizes glory, but commands sacrifices.

The same principle inspired him, the same magnanimity, which, being called to take the reins of government, he united the title of First Consul to the fame of his generalship, and the powers of his first magistrature to the immense influence of the glory he had acquired. Every where he addressed the words of peace, and he succeeded in making himself heard.—The continent pacified,

there remains yet an enemy to France. On the fifth Ventose, year 8, he proposed peace to the king of England.

The generous conqueror, of the year 5, the First Consul, pacificator of the year 8, were again to be found with the same magnanimous moderation in the august sovereign to whom heaven has entrusted our destinies. The degrees of power, the diversity of situations, change none of those eminent qualities, which might justly be termed virtues of character; and the Emperor owed it to himself to propose peace the third time, to prove that it was not in vain he had used on a solemn occasion these ever-memorable expressions: "Soldier and First Consul, I have had but one thought, as Emperor, I have no other."

In these two years, war is declared, and could not yet be begun. All have been preparations and projects: but the moment being come when their execution were to bring on real events, and give birth to the most terrible hazards, the Emperor has thought it was in the principles of that politic religion, which no doubt draws down upon the thoughts and the efforts of just and generous princes the assistance of heaven, to do every thing in their power to prevent great calamities by making peace.

I am ordered to communicate to you the letter, which in that view of moderation and humanity, his Majesty the Emperor has judged it proper to write to his majesty the King of England.

Letter from the Emperor, to the King of England.

SIR, MY BROTHER,

CALLED to the throne of France by Providence, by the suffrages of the Senate, the people and the army, my first sentiment is the wish of peace. France and England are wearing out their prosperity; they may contend for ages. But their governments, do they fulfil the most sacred of their duties? and so much blood shed unnecessarily, and without any prospect of an end, does it not accuse them in their own conscience? I attach no dishonor upon making the first step. I have sufficiently, I think, proved to the world, that I fear not any of the chances of war; it offers nothing of which I ought to be afraid. Peace is the wish of my heart, but war has never been adverse to my glory. I conjure your Majesty not to refuse to yourself the happiness of giving peace to the world; let not this sweet satisfaction be left to your children. For in short, there never existed a fairer opportunity, or a more favorable moment to put an end to all the passions, and to listen only to the sentiment of humanity and of reason. This moment, once lost, what term of duration can be assigned to a war, which all my efforts shall have been unable to bring to a close? Your Majesty has gained more in territory and in riches during the last ten years, than the whole extent of Europe; your nation is at the highest point of prosperity. What is due to expect from war? to coalesce some of the powers of the continent? The continent will remain tranquil. A coalition would only increase the preponderance and continental grandeur of France. To renew the troubles in the interior? The times are no longer the same. To destroy our finances? Finances founded upon a good agriculture can never be destroyed. To deprive France of her colonies? The colonies with France are only a secondary object, and does not your Majesty possess already more than you can maintain? If your Majesty will think seriously, you will perceive that the war is without an object, and without any presumable result. Alas! what a melancholy prospect, to make men fight for the sake of fighting.

The world is large enough for our two nations to live in, and Reason is sufficiently powerful to find out the means of reconciliation, if a suitable disposition to be reconciled exists on both sides. I have meanwhile fulfilled a duty holy and precious to my heart. May your Majesty believe in the sincerity of the sentiments I have just expressed to you, and in my desire of giving you proofs of it.

Paris, 12th Nivose,

year 13, (Jan. 2, 1805.)

Signed,

NEOPOLEAN.

Scott County, Feb.

TAKEN up by James Lemon, living one and a half miles from Georgetown on the road to Cincinnati, A BAY MARE, about six years old, thirteen hands three and a half inches high, no brand perceivable, appraised to thirty five dollars.

A Copy. Teste

* Samuel Shepherd, J. P. S. C.